

FROM FIELD AND STUDY

Wire in Nest of Senegal Dove.—A nest of the Senegal Dove (*Streptopelia senegalensis*) collected from its site in a vine at Nedlands, was examined. Like some nests of this species it was considerably thicker than the usual frail structure and was identical with some nests of the Indian Turtledove (*S. chinensis*). The interesting feature was the material used in the construction of the nest. This proved to be 238 pieces of twigs and rootlets and 46 pieces of wire, including two hair pins, still bent. Several pieces of the wire measured more than 12 inches in length. This is the first occasion on which I have found wire used in the composition of a nest of this species.

—D. N. CALDERWOOD, Beacon.

Occurrence of *Hyperoedesipus plumosus*.—The announcement by W. H. Butler (*W.A. Naturalist*, vol. 3, p. 172) of the recent re-discovery of the rare isopod crustacean, *Hyperoedesipus plumosus*, at Moondyne Spring in the Darling Range, warrants mention of another unpublished record of the species.

When collecting at Darlington on September 13, 1923, I examined a stream which I referred to in my field notes as Brook "A". In it I collected two specimens of *Hyperoedesipus plumosus*. One is still in the W.A. Museum collections (no. 10663), the other one was sent to the late Professor C. Chilton, at the Canterbury Museum, Christchurch, New Zealand. This find was in the same season as the discovery of the type material by Nicholls and Milner at Lesmurdie Falls. It was made known to Professor Nicholls at the time but he omitted to mention it in his various writings on the species.

—L. GLAUERT, W.A. Museum, Perth.

Probable Breeding of Red-capped Robin at Wooroloo.—On October 26, 1952, following up a detailed report received from Mrs. W. Banks, of Wooroloo, I located a cock Red-capped Robin (*Petroea goodenovii*) in a pear orchard on the Banks's property $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of the townsite.

A week later I again located a cock robin in the same tree as before. A quite young bird with striated breast was also noted and after some time the cock bird was observed to feed it on several occasions. Twice a bird which may have been a hen approached the juvenile, but this bird was not clearly seen. The cock was heard uttering the reeling (? territorial) call.

On November 16 accompanied by my son, Lindsay, I again heard and saw a cock bird in the pear trees. A juvenile appeared and for some time apparently fed in the adult manner, but eventually it called and was evidently fed by the cock, though the feeding seemed to be followed by a show of aggression. No hen was seen. We concluded that the juvenile was almost independent. Finally a second cock Red-capped Robin appeared, and what may have been a territorial brush took place.

A pair of Scarlet Robins (*Petroeca multicolor*) were moving about just to the west of the Red-capped Robins' territory. The Red-capped Robins appeared to resent their presence, but made no active attempt to drive them off.

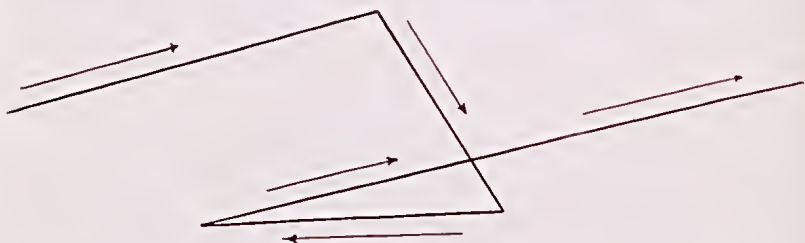
Later attempts to locate the Red-capped Robins failed.

Although the evidence obtained is incomplete in a number of respects, it appears reasonably certain that the birds were: (a) holding territory, and (b) feeding young.

—ERIC H. SEDGWICK, Wooroloo.

Re-discovery of the Ground Parrot at the Bow River.—It is a pleasure to be able to record the continued existence in this State of the Ground Parrot (*Pezoporus wallicus*) which in the *Handbook of the Birds of Western Australia* (Serventy and Whittell) is referred to as possibly extinct locally. The last recorded individuals were seen by Mr. F. Lawson Whitlock in wet blackboy flats around Denmark in 1913.

I spent the Christmas holidays in a walking tour around the south coast. On December 17 at 8 a.m. I started to walk from Bow River to Peaceful Bay, 6 miles away, the general locality being about 25 miles west of Denmark. In the first mile or two the country was typical coastal jarrah formation with sheoak and an odd karri. Then the track came to flat semi-swamp black sand with paperbarks, etc. The road had been graded leaving wide spoon drains on either side, black and damp. Ahead of me I suddenly noticed a small parrot walking in the drain. It was larger than a Budgerygah and smaller than a Twenty-eight, with a dark grey or brownish back and the side of the breast seemed to be a light green and yellow. It had a long tail. When I moved the bird flew on a little way, the wing form being like that of a dotterel with a yellow band showing the full length of the wing. As I walked along I again disturbed the bird and it, with three others, flew off about 20 feet above the ground in a very erratic manner, thus:



I did not see the birds again. I had not noticed the other three birds until they rose. I mentioned the incident to Mr. H. T. Saw, an old Bow River resident, and he was surprised "that I should have seen these birds again." Mr. Saw was living in the district when Sydney William Jackson collected here in 1912-13 and saw one individual of the Ground Parrot (*W.A. Nat.*, vol. 3, 1952, p. 75).

—J. W. BAGGS, Victoria Park.